

MANARO.

No. IV.

KIANDRA, a third township in Manaro, is situated on the Eucombe, and is, I believe, the highest township in New South Wales, being 4610 feet above mean sea level; it is 90 miles distant from the Coast in a direct line. I have not as yet been able to visit this township, and I regret the circumstance; for though the place itself is fallen into decay since the comparative failure of the diggings, and is said to be a deserted looking spot now (or different from when it was the scene of a busy, prosperous gold-field), the surrounding country is stated to be one of great interest and wild beauty. When the squatters who, at the close of 1858, accompanied their starving sheep and cattle across the Eucombe, from the then bare and arid downs on the eastern side of it had reached the mountain ranges that surround Kiandra, they found a land of grass, streams and flowers, gladdening to their own hearts, and life-giving to their poor beasts: a consequence of the heavy and long resting snows that had fallen there during the summer; but I had forgotten the country westward of any portion of the Snowy River should form the subject of a separate paper.

I may here mention, however, that a good many Chinamen are still to be found on the "Kiandra diggings," or the remnants of the same. From their greater industry, fewer wants, and parsimonious habits, they are able to "live" where most Europeans would starve. But they occasionally relieve the monotony of that life by intestine war. There are factions amongst them; and on the 22nd of December last (1870) they had a great fight. "They had a mining dispute," says the local historian, "and when it was determined by the Court the parties returned to the camp. Then the losing side attacked the other savagely, using freely long-handled shovels, Chinese forks, and tomahawks, that inflicted some ugly wounds." A prosecution followed upon this, at which there was a considerable amount of "hard swearing" on both sides, over broken plates and lucifer matches; and rival interpreters having been imported into the case to protect the interests of the respective parties, they could scarcely be restrained from assaulting one another in open Court—and one of them soon afterwards murdered the other.

Nimibabel is a village on the eastern side of Manaro (already intimated); and Adaminaby (or Seymour), is a village on the opposite side (up) the bank of the Snowy River. These villages are both of the usual Australian type—a smattering of cottages, with a public house and two public houses for stores, and they therefore require no further description. I may mention this one of them: In July, 1869, a party of three gentlemen dined and slept at the principal Inn of Nimibabel, and cleaner rooms or a better dinner none of the three ever enjoyed, though one of them had seen life in many a land, and all three knew what is meant by comfort and good fare. The house still retains its reputation, Wild turkeys and kangaroo can be found in numbers at no great distance from the village, and its Inn would be capital quarters for a sportsman during the season. Delegate is another but very straggling village of Manaro; it is on the southern border, close to the "dividing line," and being near to where gold is, should have a larger population, and be more thriving than most of the villages in this part of the world; but it is, in reality, the smallest, most scattered, and least important of any. A few miles distant is the Chinese township of "Cragy," where four or five hundred Chinaman have congregated together, and devote their time to gold digging, opium smoking, and kindred pursuits.

There is but one road in general use from Micalago to Cooma—that by Colinton, Billabingera, and Gullane's Flat; and that is, for the most part, a good bush road, except in places where it is "rather rutty," but from Cooma to Bowral there are two roads in general use—a direct one by the Rock Flat and Nimibabel, the "Native Dog" and Billabingera—and an indirect one by Bowral and Woolway, Duke's Springs, Sherwin's range, and Bibbulun, or Gunningrah. The former is the shorter by about ten miles, but is the rougher, and could spare many of the loose stones that now lie upon it; and the country through which it passes (being the vicinity of the Coast Ranges) is more broken, confined, and bleak, wooded and sombre, than that of the latter; but it is not so *heavy*, or incumbered with such patches of black mud, which are a sad hindrance to progress, and "a caution to travellers" in wet weather; for that is the mud of all muds—it clogs your wheels and clings to your horse's feet, or is pelleted against your own in big cakes; and nothing but grim patience and steady hard pulling will carry you through it. On the other hand, the descent of the hillsides that lead to the MacLaughlin River from Sherwin's Range (on the other line of road) is a somewhat formidable undertaking—one that requires good breeding to your horses, and a firm steading hand in the driver. But the prospect from the same hill sides is ample compensation for the difficulty of the descent. I shall convey to others the best idea of that prospect by stating, that it always reminds me of those Abyssinian gorges which our soldiers looked down upon from the heights of Senape, as they marched to Magdala, and which pictorial art has rendered so familiar. And the finest view of the Snowy Mountains is to be had from the hills between Duke's Springs and Sherwin's Range.

It was in the Nimibabel district, and not far from the line of road which I have described as in the vicinity of the Coast range, that one of those sad incidents occurred which are characteristic of the Australian bush. A little boy, named John Brodie, the son of a poor woman, was along with an elder brother, and another lad, who were drafting sheep, on the 26th July, 1870. John was told to go up a hill, and "head the sheep" down to the yard. He did so, and was last seen on the hill top clapping his hands, and laughing in childlike glee. He wore neither hat nor socks, but had on a pair of boots, and was accompanied by a pet dog which he had by a string. From that time nothing has been seen or heard of the child. Some hours after he went up the hill, his elder brother noticing his absence went to seek but could not find him. No other search was made for some time, and several searched, when were the man and his friends (truly, it is scarcely possible) inside the New South Wales which records the circumstance, "that the poor little fellow has survived the exposure he has been subjected to, the bitter cold we have lately had, and the child's delectable state, lead to the presumption that he had lain down somewhere and died, or that he has fallen into the Murray river, and been carried away." A letter which I have lately received from Cooma (7th May, 71), states, "that the boy has never been found, nor any trace of him discovered except tracks to the river."

There has been very little public money expended upon the roads of Manaro, compared at least with the expenditure upon our Hunter River and Northern roads; and a few bridges (one for example over the Bredbo—which is being erected—one over the MacLaughlin, beneath Sherwin's range, and one over the Bombala, on the northern approach to the township) are greatly needed. Perhaps the Government is of opinion that the spirited people of Manaro should initiate the policy of making their own roads and erecting their own bridges—a policy which ought to be adopted by the whole Colony, for it would secure good roads and bridges everywhere, at a comparatively trifling cost, too, and be a check on the corruption of the existing system, under which our Representatives are frequently forced to barter their independence, and sell themselves to Government outlay in their respective districts.

Hitherto the vegetation had presented little to interest. Now a change occurred after leaving the Boro Hotel. Our road led up steep hills, and the presence of fine trees of *Acacia falciformis* gave a character to the broken forest. With its dense foliage, large leaves, and handsons form, this tree deserves to be extensively cultivated as an ornamental tree. The "Black

Walnut," with its verdurous green tints, makes a pretty contrast. The undergrowth had little variety from what we find nearer the coast, though we were not so far from that either. At length even the Boro hills were surmounted, and that of a portion of the country adjacent—an example which some, at least, of the people of Cooma are desirous of following. But the petitioners defeated their object by an unjust apportionment of the lands sought to be affected. It is to be hoped "they will be wiser the next time." Nor can I—in order to show the justice of the, necessity for, and the advantages that would arise from a general and fair adoption of the Municipal system throughout the Colony, as well as indicating the particular mode by which that adoption will yet be obtained—do better than quote the following passage from a address by Mr. William Forster to the Electors of St. Leonards, Willoughby, in December, 1858.

"It was a proof to him of their intelligence and public spirit that they had taken the steps prescribed by Law and had so become a Municipality. He could not but remember, however, that in that, as the Law stood at present, they placed themselves in a position of some disadvantage, as contradistinguished from other places in the Colony, where the residents had not so organised themselves. There were many thousands of places better able to undertake Municipal duties, and to tax themselves for the good of their locality, but which did not follow their example. What was the consequence? Whilst they (the people of Willoughby) taxed themselves, other neighbourhoods more wealthy had refused to take those responsibilities which they were all equitably bound to discharge. It was not fair for the people of Willoughby should be expected to tax themselves for their neighbours' remains and their bridges, whilst other neighbourhoods remain unrepresented in the public money. One of the Members of the late House of Assembly was reported to have gone so far as to tell his constituents that he would not recommend them to form themselves into a Municipal corporation, because they could get more out of the Public funds by remaining unincorporated. This state of things ought to be done away with, and a change of the Law should be had which would have the effect of making Municipal institutions more general throughout the country. The extension of such institutions not only led to a much greater development of Public works in every locality, but also tended to promote a corresponding amount of social and intellectual development. He hoped that the time was coming when Municipalities would be made, to a great extent, compulsory throughout the Colony. He had always been of opinion that these institutions should be made compulsory. What he proposed was so to legislate that all the Colony should be divided into corporations, with the power of government for Municipal purposes. These powers such localities might either accept or reject; but if they refused to assume the burden of local taxation they should afterwards be taxed upon their roads and bridges. The measure which he proposed some day to introduce into the House would carry out this idea, taking each Police district as a basic corporation.

The whip, we are told, is now being applied pretty freely to the backs of obtuse young criminals in Victoria. The alarming prevalence of crime amongst our young men (as indicated by the Criminal Sessions) seems to point to the same sharp remedy as a variety to prison life in New South Wales.

It was resolved to apply to the Government for

an enlargement of its scope, and amendment of its provisions, the important benefits to which I have adverted (with others), could easily be secured. And, acting on the existing Law, a number of the householders of Bombala recently petitioned (July, 1870) for its incorporation, and then we found a long series of descendants in fact, we were to return to much the same level as had left early in the previous day. Miles after miles passes without the break of a homestead, the roads were the all absorbing interest, however; and a creek in Sandy Flat might be termed a slight difficulty. Here is observed limestone and sandstone the descent to the basin in which lies the town of Bungendore, and at the foot is Deep Creek, descending of the name of river. Reefs, apparently of blue limestone, crop out in its bed. 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to the revolutions of eighty years, and expresses the belief that the German nationality in Alsace and Lorraine has been merely defaced and not destroyed during the coup d'état and the publics of France. The Emperor concludes as follows:—“Being an old man, I merely lay the foundation of the Empire, which my successors may complete.”

SPAIN.

A Carlist band of sixty in Lerida were beaten and dispersed. There were attempts at disorder in Saragossa, Cordova, and Valencia.

There is Republican agitation in Asturias, and Carlist disorders in Andalusia.

The session of the Spanish Cortes was opened on April 2d, by King Alfonso, in a speech from the throne. The King expresses hope for pacification, and a strong desire for restoration of relations with the Pope; also, seconded, a desire, in regard to the finances. The speech was received with repeated cheers.

Fernor O'Doherty is elected Provisional President of the Cortes.

The King and Queen Dowager of Sweden are better.

The *Times* says the Opposition numbers 14 members. Ministerial changes are probable.

The *Times* says Neddelo intends to impeach the Cabinet.

RUSSIA.

The *Official Journal* publishes the ratification by the Turks of the Russian Convention abrogating the Russo-Turkish Convention.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The Patriarch of Constantinople has complained to the Russian Synod that the Sublime Porte is disturbing the officers of the church in Bulgaria.

The new Romanian Cabinet has been formed, with Lille as Minister of War. In consequence of the speech of the Sublime Porte, it is expected the dissolution of the Cabinet will be imminent.

The Crown has conferred upon Prince Gortschakoff and his heirs the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as a mark of satisfaction at the settlement by the Prince of the Exile in Russia, and the return of the exiles to Russia.

Baron von Bismarck, Minister to England, receives the rank of Count, and General Ignatius, Minister to Turkey, the order of St. Alexander Newsky.

ENGLAND.

London, March 20.—Sir Henry Bulwer is elevated to the peerage as Baron Bulwer and Buxton.

A distinct shock of earth has been felt in all the northern counties of England on Friday night.

The steamer Himalaya sank the barque Cornwall, eleven persons were drowned.

Now at 12.30 W.M. at noon on the 19th, and arrived at Dover at 1 p.m. An immense crowd cheered him, including French refugees.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Lowe gave notice that the Budget would be laid before the House immediately.

The House of Commons, in the relief of Paris, and passed a resolution for the purchase of Foul's pictures.

March 21.—The marriage of Prince Louis has been celebrated with brilliancy. At 11 o'clock the Ministers, ladies of the royal family, and distinguished persons were admitted to an unexpected audience.

With the Queen, Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, with all the members of the Queen's family and other Royal personages, left the Queen's gate and proceeded to the south entrance of the chapel, where they were received by the Duke of Cambridge and conducted to places in the East Porch. At 12 o'clock the Queen was accompanied by Earl Percy and Lord Gower, and were conducted to a seat in the Hau Pa. At 12.15 the Duke, Queen, and suite, in five carriages, arrived at the west entrance of the chapel, where the Queen, in a white dress, in a carriage which arrived at the west entrance, was conducted to the door of the choir, the Duke, supported by the Queen, Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge. The bridegroom was Ladies Campbell, Cecil, Bulwer, Montagu, Gower, Jordan, Seymour, and Fitzgerald. The bride was seated on a large silver altar, the Queen being near. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London, the chief priest, the Queen giving the bride away. At the last prayer a royal salute was fired from the Royal Field, and the guns were repaired to a table for luncheon. The Duke and bridegroom left at 3 o'clock for Clarence for their honeymoon. Thousands of guests witnessed the ceremony. The grounds of the Castle were filled with immense crowds, and Windsor is *au fait*. The Queen was in uniform of the Royal Artillery, and the Duke in the uniform of the Royal Engineers. Bishop of London was assisted by the Bishops of Oxford, Winchester, and Worcester. The festivities continued five days.

Granville, denied, in the House of Lords, to-night that there was any truth whatever in the statement referred to Baron von Gerolt, that Russian influence alone prevented the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the United States.

He declared that, as a member of the Parliament of Russell's Cabinet, he could say that the proposition to recognize the South had been even entertained. Duke Somerset affirms Granville's statement.

The marriage of Prince Louis was everywhere celebrated by dinners, balls, and fêtes. The Duke of Cambridge, and the Queen, Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Somerset, Granville, stated that British sympathy had been manifested in each of the Chinese ports, with orders to act in case of outrage, after communication with the Legation at Peking. The House of Gladstone said the Government was not entitled to the Government of the Chinese.

The Queen, Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, were present, and the bill was cheered. In the House of Lords, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected.

A motion by Leathem reducing the army augmentation to 20,000, was rejected by 230 majority.

In the House of Lords, to-day, a debate arose on the policy of the British Government towards China, which was supported by the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Somerset.

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March 28.—The House of Lords adjourned to-night after an interesting discussion on the defects of the present military system.

March 29.—Royal Albert's Hall of Science and Art, at Kensington, was opened to-day to a public audience by the Queen, who, in the presence of 10,000 persons, addressed the hall.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of York, Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, Princess Louise, the Marquess of Lorne, and the Princess Beatrice, and a very large number of the nobility, were in attendance.

March 30.—The House of Commons to-night Sir Charles Dilke moved a motion to censure the action of Russell in repudiating the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and also the tone of the despatch of Prince Gortschakoff, announcing the abandonment of the treaty. He blamed Earl Granville for consenting to reopen the French question.

The resolution in the Cuban does not seem to be entirely quashed. In the speech of Mr. General Modestino, the intransigent chief, and a native of San Domingo, surprised in the vicinity of Bayamo a body of seventy men of a Havana regiment. The attack was so sudden and well conducted that the Spaniards, after slight resistance, fled. The chief, with his men, followed, and captured Diaz, surprised, a cavalry force, and killed twelve of their number. The rebel loss was in these engagements was insignificant. This continued activity in the Eastern Department confirmed the Cuban asseverated that the return of the Spanish army was doomed after the unfortunate attempt at Puerto de Perales. These successes following the great victory at Mayari, inspire fresh hopes in insurrection circles. The general reports from the intransigent districts afford evidence of an ardent warlike spirit.

March 31.—The House of Lords, after receiving the Chancellor's bill to unseat Bankrupt peers, adjourned to April 4.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hargreaves gave notice that the Government is preparing a bill providing for consolidation of the British Islands in the West Indies. Gladstone announced that the House would on Tuesday next adjourn over for the Easter holidays. He added that the House would have been adjourned on Friday last, but the Queen's speech required the adjournment of the House of Commons.

The Mexican Congress is at a dead lock; the Opposition have a majority of twelve, but are unable to accomplish their aim, because the Junta de Puebla, the chief of the Junta, and the Junta of the Junta, are in a minority.

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FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN KELLY, junior, Mason, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER, the procession will move from the late residence, Old Head Road, and proceed to the Mortuary, from thence to the Necropolis, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. C. KINSELLA and SONS, Undertakers, South Head Road, near Crown St., George-st., South, on Christ Church, and Sussex-st., South Head Road, near Crown-street; and Sussex-street South.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JOHN KELLY, sen., Builder, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, and proceed to the Mortuary, from thence to the Necropolis, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. C. KINSELLA and SONS, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church, South Head Road, near Crown-street; and Sussex-street South.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. MARY FARRELL, wife of the late Mr. Robert Farrell, are invited to attend her Funeral, and proceed to the Mortuary, from thence to the Necropolis, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-st., South, 120, S. H. Rd.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. SAMUEL LIDGE PAYNE are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Mary Farrell, to move from her late residence, 26, Samuel-st., off Campbell-st., Surry Hills, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 120, S. H. Rd.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. M. H. BELL are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Mary Farrell, to move from her late residence, 26, Samuel-st., off Campbell-st., Surry Hills, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 120, S. H. Rd.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE. Grand legitimate Production.

UNCLE FROGGOTTY'S DAWNING, dramatised by Miss JESSIE HAWTHORNE WILTON (of London), expressly for this theatre, from the late Charles Dickens' chief d'œuvre, DAVID COPPERFIELD.

MAGNIFICENT SCENEY, Moxon, TORNING and WILSON.

Grand View of the HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT and WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

By night, the TERRIFIC STORM!

BREAKING-UP and SINKING of the LITTLE BILLY.

Wondrous Effects by Moxon, RENNO and SONS.

WILKINS MICAWBER WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP.

THIS EVENING, Monday, May 15, Miss Wilton's Dramatisation of DAVID COPPERFIELD, by night.

UNCLE FROGGOTTY'S DARLING! produced under the direction of Mr. J. Bartlett.

Mr. Peggy (Uncle Dan!) Mr. Smart O'Brien

Ham Mr. J. Walsh

Burton Mr. H. N. Douglas

Tradie Mr. Milner

Mr. Wickfield Mr. J. Hasker

Uriah Heep Mr. C. Young

Mr. Wilkins Micawber Mr. J. Little

Miss Tuppence Miss Cavy

Agnus Wickfield Miss Granger

Mrs. Gunnudge Miss Dixie

Mrs. Dingley Miss Morgan

Mrs. Dingley Miss Emily Green

Mrs. Micawber Miss M. Burton

Betsy Trotwood Mrs. Charles Jones.

The Beach and Roads at Yarmouth.

Interior of the Ark.

Exterior of Mrs. Micawber's House, Haymarket. Westminster Bridge on a Snowy Night, with

House of Parliament and Westminster Abbey.

Exterior of the Queen's Bench.

Shore, with ship among the breakers.

Destuction of the Little Ham', and Death of Stewforth and Ham.

The performance will conclude with a New Screaming Paroxysm.

PACHA OF PIMLICO.

Ben Sidi Bedreddine Brown, a tobaccoist (his original character) Mr. C. Young.

The Ladies of Sydney and suburbs are respectively reminded of the production of the beautiful dramatisation of the late Charles Dickens' magnificent novel "David Copperfield," written by J. Bartlett, and produced by UNCLE FROGGOTTY'S DARLING. Their patronage is requested, this play being written especially for this theatre.

SCOTTISH O. O. F. A. H. T. S. LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! CHANG the GIANT, and KIN-FOO.

NOTICE.—Chang's Levee will continue each afternoon and evening during THIS WEEK.

Twenty-five thousand and three hundred photographs (various subjects) will be given away. Doors open at half-past 2, commence at 3 o'clock. Evening, half-past 7, commence at 8. Admission: Body of hall, 1s; reserve, 2s; children, 6d and 1s.

ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER. TUESDAY EVENING, May 16.

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